created in VII Plan are given in the attached statement. [*See* Appendix CXLII, Annexure No. 47].

(c) It is not likely to affect the ongoing research programme due to the fact that the staff has been provided based on the new research priorities identified for VII Plan.

(d) There may not be any unemployment problem since a number of new posts have been created as could be seen from the Annexure. There are also a large number of vacancies in the Agricultural Universities against which they may be adjusted and the Vice-Chancellors have been requested to do so. Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been allowing the Universities to continue some positions which they found difficult to adjust.

Assistance to the allottees of surplus land

817. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land declared surplus in the country during the year 1986 and whether it has been distributed to the landless and weaker sections of the society; and

(b) what assistance Government have provided to the allottees of the surplus land to start cultivation thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) During 1986, an additional area of 3.42 lakh acres has been declared surplus and an additional area of 1.36 lakh acres has been distributed to eligible beneficiaries.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance to the assignees of ceiling surplus land, an amount of Rs. 2,500 per hectare is provided to beneficiaries for various pbrposes like simple land development, provision of inputs as well as immediate consumption needs. An amount of Rs. 412.25 lakhs has been released to the States during 1986-87 under this Scheme. Besides, the beneficiaries of surplus ceiling land are also eligible to receive assistance under various rural development programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc.

Draft plan National Capital Region

818. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broad outlines of the National Capital Region plan have since been worked out, if so, what are the details thereof together with the estimated expenditure involved; and

(b) by when the NCR-draft plan is expected to be ready and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The N.C.R. Planning Board formulated an Interim Development Plan 2001, for the harmonised development of the National Capital Region, which has identified 8 towns complexes for priority development in the Region. The towns/complexes are Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja, Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari-Bhiwadi-Dharuhera and Alwar. The development proposals include *inter-alia* provision/upgradation of infrastructural facilities. The IDP contains a package of policy measures in respect of Delhi, DMA towns and the rest of the region, for achieving the NCR objective. This includes decelerated growth in the Delhi UT, moderate growth in the DMA and induced growth in the identified towns in the region. The tentative cost of the proposals, included in the IDP, excluding that of power sector, has been estimated at Rs. 3041 crores at 1985 prices.

(b) Surveys and studies for the preparation of the Regional Plan are in progress and the draft Regional Plan is expected to be ready by mid 1987.

Implementation of IRDP

819. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a study conducted by a group in Jhabua District in Madhya Pradesh about IRDP beneficiaries according to which IRDP has pushed its beneficiaries further below the poverty line;

(b) whether it is a fact that from the zero level of indebtedness in the pre-scheme period the beneficiaries have not been lifted above poverty line in the post-scheme period;

(c) if so, what corrective measures are being taken by Government in the implementation of this scheme; and

(d) whether any other instance has come to the notice of Government with similar situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) A copy of the study-poverty Alleviation Programme-Feed back from Jhabua conducted by Shri H. Pais and Shri C.S.K. Singh on behalf of National Labour Institute has been received. The study covers 340 households of which only 85 households were identified as beneficiaries of the IRDP and that too in only 10 out of 1760 villages of Jhabua district. The sample size is too small to come to any general conclusion. The study has pointed out weaknesses like lapse in identification faulty selection of schemes, lack of marketing facilities and non-involvement of beneficiaries etc. These are all location and family specific. On the basis of major evaluation studies carried out during the Sixth Plan a number of corrective steps have been taken to revamp the IRDP. The Concurrent Evaluation Reports on IRDP for 12 months from October 1985-September 1986 covering 16101 beneficiary households in almost all the districts of the country by 29 reputed academic/research institutions show some very positive results. The steps taken to revamp the IRDP during the Seventh Plan are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VIIth Five Year Plan

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;

2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income;

3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries;

4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families assisted during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty lin, for no fault of their own;

5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;

6. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;

7. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply & Marketing Societies;

8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent;

9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training